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THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

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YES, I WOULD THE WAR WAS OVER.

BY ALICE HAWTHORNE.

Yes, I would the war was over,
Would the cruel work was done:
With my country undivided,
And the battle fought and won,
Let the contest now before us,
Be decided by the sword.
For the war cannot be ended
Till the Union is restored.

CHORUS.

Yes, I would the war was over,
Would the cruel work was done;
With my country still united,
And the many States in one.

Dead upon the field of battle,
Husbands, sons and brothers lie;
Friends are waiting—wives and mothers,
Looking for them—bye and bye,
Far away from home forever,
Many a noble boy lies dead and slain;
Look not for thy child fond mother—
Thou shalt see him not again.

Yes, I would the war was ended,
And the cruel struggle o'er;
But our flag must be defended,
And our country as before.
Peace indeed, is Heaven's blessing,
Though its joys are easy lost,
Still we'll battle for our nation,
Whatsoe'er it yet may cost.

HISTORY OF THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

"We know of no great revolution which might not have been prevented by compromise, early and graciously made. Firmness is a great virtue in public affairs, but it has its proper sphere. Conspiracies and insurrections, in which small majorities are engaged, the outbreakings of popular violence unconnected with any extensive project or any durable principle, are best repressed by vigor and decision. To shrink from them is to make them formidable. But no wise ruler will confound the pervading taint with the slight local irritation. No wise ruler will treat the deeply-seated discontents of a great party as he treats the conduct of a mob which destroys mills and power-looms. The neglect of this distinction has been fatal even to governments strong in the power of the sword. * * In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions, there is a crisis at which moderate concessions may amend, conciliate and preserve."—*Macaulay.*

No truer words were ever uttered by any historian; and had we had a wiser ruler instead of the present weak-minded Chief Magistrate, we should not have to lament the deplorable condition to which the country is reduced by the want of those timely concessions, which would have conciliated and preserved. To show to a people how they have been made the dupes of a class of men "whose hostility," in the language of the lamented Douglas, to "slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the Constitution, and who believe that the disruption would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrections, and, finally, the utter extinction of slavery in all the Southern States," we have up from the record a history of the "Crittenden Compromise," it will develop the great crime that has been committed against liberty, civilization and humanity, by men, who, unfortunately for the American people, had, for over two years past, the direction of our national affairs.

On the 18th day of December, 1860, Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, introduced into the Senate of the United States a series of resolutions as a basis of settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South—difficulties which, at that time, threatened the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.—*Congressional Globe*, Part I, session of 1860-61, page 114.

Senator Hale (Abolition) led off in a speech, in opposition to the resolutions, declaring it to be his opinion that the remedies for our troubles were not in Congressional action. He said:—"I do not know that this Congress can do anything; but this controversy will not be settled here." He was right. Would to God it had been! But we all know that the reason why it was not settled there was, the Republicans would not permit. Douglas told them, on the floor of the Senate, that the responsibility of the failure was with them. The Republican Senators and Representatives acted on the idea of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who declared that, without a little-letting the Union would not be worth a curse.

No further action was had on these resolutions, except ordering them to be printed, until January 3d, 1861, (South Carolina having seceded Dec. 20, and her delegation withdrawn from Congress, Dec. 20, 1861,) when Mr. Crittenden introduced them anew with a different preamble in which shape they read as follows: (Page 237.)

"*Whereas*, The Union is in danger, and, owing to the unhappy division existing in Congress, it would be difficult, if not impossible, that body to concur in both its branches by the requisite majority, so as to enable it either to adopt such measures of legislation or to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are deemed necessary and proper to avert that danger; and *whereas*, in so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard, and would be the best and surest guide to their representatives; therefore

"*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to their vote the following resolutions, as the basis for the final and permanent settlement of those disputes that now disturb the peace of the country, and threaten the existence of the Union.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid in all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the several States:

ARRICLE 1. In all the Territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situated north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under Territorial government. In all the territory now held, or hereafter acquired, south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is here recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress; but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial government during its continuance; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contian a population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representatation of the people of the United Sates it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of such new state may provide.

ART. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under it; executive jurisdiction, or within the limits of States that permit the holding of Slaves.

ART. 3. Congress shall have no pewer to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia, Maryland, or either, nor with the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves not consenting to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterward taking them from the District.

ART. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves, from one State to another, or to a territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by lands, navigable rivers, or by sea.

ART. 5. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide, by law, and it shall be the duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases when the Marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which the said violence, intimidation, or rescue, was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrongdoers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ART. 6. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or permitted.

AND, WHEREAS, Also, besides those causes of dissension embraced in the foregoing amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, there are others which come within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be remedied by its legislative power; and, whereas, it is the desire of Congress, as far as its power will extend, to remove all just cause for the popular discontent and agitation which now disturb the peace of the country, and threaten the stability of its institutions; therefore

Resolved, 1. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves are in strict pursuance of the Constitution, and have been sanctioned as valid and constitutional by the Supreme court of the United States; that the slaveholding States are entitled to the faithful observance and execution of these laws, and that they ought not to be repealed or so modified or changed, as to impair their efficiency; and that laws ought to be made for the punishment of those who attempt, by the rescue of the slaves or other illegal means to hinder or defeat the due execution of said laws.

2. That all State laws which conflict with the Fugitive Slave acts, or any other constitutional act of Congress, or which in their opinion impede, hinder, or delay the free course and due execution of any of said acts, are null and void by the plain provisions of the Conttitution of the United States. Yet those State laws, void as they are, have given color to practices and lead to consequences which have obstructed the due administration and execution of acts of Congress, and especially the acts for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and have thereby contributed much to this discord and commotion now prevailing. Congress, therefore, in the present perilous juncture, does not deem it improper, respectfully and earnestly to recommend the repeal of those laws to the several States which have enacted them, or such Legislative corrections or explanations of them as may prevent their being used or perverted to such mischievous purposes.

3. That the act of the 18th of September, 1850, commonly called the Fugitive Slave law, ought to be so amended as to make the fee of the commissioner, mentioned in the 8th section of this act, equal in amount, in the cases decided by him, whether his decision be in favor or against the claimant. And, to avoid misconstruction, the last clause of the 5th section of said act, which authorizes the persons holding a warrant for the arrest or detection of a fugitive slave to summon to his aid a posse comitatus, and which declared it to be the duty of all good citizens to assist him in its execution, ought to be so amended as to expressly limit the authority and duty in cases in which there shall be resistance, or danger of resistance or rescue.

4. That the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and especially those prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States, ought to be made effectual, and ought to be thoroughly executed, and all further enactments necessary to those ends ought to be promptly made."

On the 15th of January, 1861, Senator Clark (Republican) moved to strike out all of Mr. Crittenden's proposition, after the preamble and the word *Resolved*, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and that an extrication from the present dangers is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve the peace, protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in guarantees for particular difficulties, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

"*Resolved*, That all attempts to dissolve the present Union, or overthrow or abandon the present Constitution, with the hope or expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous, illusory and destructive; that in the opinion of the Senate of the United States, no such reconstruction is practicable; and therefore, to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution, should be directed all the energies of all the departments of the Government, and the efforts of all good citizens.

The object of the introduction of that resolution was very plain: it was to skill Mr. Crittenden's plan without taking a direct vote on it.—Mr. Clark's motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Baker, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Hale, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wilkinson—25. [All Republicans.]

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Bigler, Bright Clingham, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pierce, Polk, Pugh, Powell, Rice, Salisbury, and Sebastian—19.—[All Democrats and Americans.]

Mr. Crittenden's proposition was thus defeated for the present. At a subsequent hour of the same day, Senator Cameron, who had voted for the Clark amendment, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Crittenden propotion was killed. The vote on this motion was not taken until the 18th of January, 1861. The following was the result. (Page 443.)

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Bigler, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Salisbury, Sebastian and Slidell.—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Baker, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson, and Wilson.—24.

It will be seen that Mr. Cameron voted against his own proposition. The motion to reconsider having prevailed, the question then was on agreeing to Mr. Clark's substitute for the Crittenden plan. The final vote was not taken, on agreeing directly to the Crittenden proposition, until the 3d of March, the day preceding the close of the Congress and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The Clark amendment was first disposed of; the debate preceding the vote on which we give:

Mr. Clark—"It might be expected as I offered that substitute, that I would say something in its support; but as the session is drawing so near a close, though I am prepared, I shall waive the opportunity, and let the vote be taken."

Mr. Wilson—"We have voted on that several times, and I suggest that it be withdrawn, and let us vote directly on the resolutions."

The Presiding Officer—"It cannot be withdrawn, the yeas and nays having been already ordered."

"The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll."

Mr. Anthony (when his name was called)—"Without any reference to the merits of this amendment, I shall vote against it for the purpose of allowing the Senator from Kentucky to obtain a vote on his resolution. I therefore vote nay."

Mr. Baker (when his name was called)—"Without reference to the merits of this amendment, I shall vote a ainst it, in order to get an opportunity to vote against the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky."

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 22 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Baker, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Kennedy, Latham, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian and Ten Eyck—22.

So Mr. Clark's amendment was referred.—(Page 1404.)

The question then recurred on adopting the Crittenden plan of compromise. It was defeated by the following vote: (Page 1405.)

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Bigler, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, and Wigfall.—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Durkee, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

Of the nineteen who voted yea, seventeen were Democrats and two Americans. The latter were Senators Crittenden of Kentucky, and Kennedy, of Maryland. The twenty who voted in the negative were all Republicans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 27th of February, 1861, (see page 1261,) Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, proposed to the House of Congress that the Crittenden compromise should be submitted to a vote of the people for adoption or rejection. He proposed the following joint resolution:

"*Whereas*, The Union is in danger; and owing to the unhappy division existing in Congress, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for that body to concur, in both its branches, by the requisite majority, so as to enable it either to adopt such measures of legislation, or to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are deemed necessary and proper to avert that danger; and

"*Whereas*, In so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard, and would be the best and surest guide to their representatives: therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That provision ought to be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submit to the vote the following resolutions (Crittenden's) as the basis for the final and permanent settlement of those disputes that now disturb the peace of the country and threaten the existence of the Union."

[Here followed Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.]

The proposition of Mr. Crittenden was rejected by the following vote; yeas, 80; nays, 113.

YEAS—Messrs. Adrian,† *W. C. Anderson*, Avery,† Barr,† Barrett,† Bocock, *Boteler, Boutigney, Brabson*, Branch, *Briggs, Bristow*, Brown,† Burch,† Burnett,† H. F. Clark,† J. L. Clark,† John Cochrane,† Cox,† James Craig,† Burton Craig,† J. G. Davis,† De Jarnette,† Dimmick,† Edmundson,† English,† Florence,† Fouk,† Garnette,† *Gilmer*, Hamilton, *J. M. Harris*, J. T. Harris,† *Hatton*, Holman,† Wm. Howard,† Hughes,† Jenkins,† Kunkel,† Larabee,† *J. M. Leach*, Leake,† Logan,† Maclay,† *Malloroy*, C. D. Martin,† E. S. Martin,† *Maynard*, McClernand,† McKenley,† Millson,† Montgomery,† *Laban T. Moore*, I. N. Morris,† *Nelson*, Niblack,† Noell,† Peyton, Phelps,† Pryor,† *Quarles*, Riggs,† J. C. Robinson,† Rust,† Sickles,† Simms,† Wm. Smith,† *W. H. N. Smith*, Stevenson,† J. A. Stewart,† *Stokes*, Stout,† Thomas.† Vallandigham,† *Vance, Webster*, Whitney,† Winslow,† Woodson and Wright†—80. Democrats, 61; Americans 19.

NAYS.—Messrs. C. F. Adams, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbett, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Colfax, Conklin, Conway, Corwin, Covode, *H. W. Davis*, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dana, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, *Etheridge*, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch Graham, Grow, Hale, Hallmick, Hickman, Hindman,† Hoard, W. A. Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, F. W. Kellog, W. Kellog, Kenyon, Kilgore Killinger, DeWitt, C. Leech, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean McKnight, McPherson, Morehead, Morril, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Petit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, E. R. Reynolds, Rice, C. Robinson, Royse, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stives, W. Stewart, Scratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Van Dever, Van Wyck, Terree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, C. C. Washburne, Wells, Wilson, Windham, Wood and Woodruff—113. Republicans, 110; Americans, 2; Democrats, 1.

Democrats with a †; Republicans in Roman, Americans in italic.

Such was the recorded action of the two houses of Congress, at the most critical and momentous period of our history, on a measure that would have saved us from civil war and the representatives of the party that had just been elected to power adopted it in season.

It is denied by some of the leaders and presses of the Republican party that such would have been the result of the adoption by Congress of the Crittenden Compromise; but they produce no proof to sustain their assertion.—On the other hand we have as high testimony as could be desired or needed to show that had the Crittenden Compromise been adopted in season, it would have saved the country from civil war.

Senator Douglas, on the 3d of January, 1861, speaking of his own plan of adjustment which he had introduced into the Senate, said: (See Appendix Con. Globe, 1860-61, page 41).

"I believe this (his own plan) to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, pray tell us what you are willing to do. I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, as a final settlement of the controversy, *if tendered and sustained by the Republican members*. Hence the whole responsibility of *our disagreement*, and the only difficulty *in the way of an* AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT *is with the Republican party*."

When Mr. Douglas made this speech he made it in the presence and in the hearing of Jeff. Davis, Toombs, and the other southern senators, except those from South Carolina, who had retired from Congress; and no one denied the truth of his statement. Nor did any of the Republican members of the Committee of Thirteen deny its truthfulness. They must, therefore, all be taken as having concurred in its correctness, viz: That the southern senators would have received the Crittenden plan, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members as a final settlement of the slavery controversy, and that, therefore, the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment was with the Republican party, and on it would rest the whole responsibility of the disagreement and its consequent horrors of civil war.

But there is other proof. On the 7th of January, 1861, Mr. Toombs made a speech (see page 270,) in which he corroborated the statement of Mr. Douglas so far as he was concerned. He said:

"But, although I insist on perfect equality in the Territories, yet, when it was proposed, as I understand the senator from Kentucky now proposes, that the line shall be extended acknowledging our property on the south side of that line, for the sake of peace—permanent peace—I said to the Committee of Thirteen, and I say here, that with other satisfactory provisions I would accept it. * * * * * * I am willing, however, to take the proposition of the senator as it was understood in Committee putting the North and the South on the same ground, prohibiting slavery on one side, acknowledging slavery and protecting it on the other, and applying that to all future acquisitions, so that the whole continent to the North Pole shall be settled upon the one rule, and to the South Pole under the other."

But that is not all. By reference to the same *Congressional Globe*, part 2, page 1390, will be found a speech made by Mr. Pugh, on the 3d of March, 1861. In the course of that speech Mr. Pugh said:

"The Crittenden Proposition has been indorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been indorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to-day that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State—ay, sir, and of nearly every other State in the Union. *Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them, who now assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it, and to maintain the Union if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of the Chamber.* Therefore of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down *at any time before the 1st of January, a two-thirds vote of the Crittenden Resolutions in this Chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina.*"

Mr. Pugh said that in the presence and in the hearing of the Republican Senators, and no one denied the truth of his assertion. Mr. Douglas was present and followed Mr. Pugh in a speech, remarking:—(Page 1391.)

"The Senator has said that if the Crittenden Proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would.—While the Crittenden Proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept it, in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has labored harder than I have to get it passed. *I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready, at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden Proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also.*"

We think nothing could be more conclusive than that testimony, unless the actual experiment itself, by the adoption of the plan itself and a trial under it which the Republican members would not permit. Senator Crittenden's opinion as to the effect the adoption of the plan would have had, was expressed by him in a letter to Larz Anderson, Esq., of Cincinnati, dated Frankfort, March 27, 1861, in which he said:

"Those resolutions were proposed in the true spirit of compromise, and with the hope of preserving or restoring to the country peace or Union. They were the result of the joint labors of, and consultation of friends, having the same object in view; and I believe if those measures thus offered had been, at a suitable time promptly adopted by the Congress of the United States, *it would have checked the progress of the rebellion, and revolution, and SAVED THE UNION.*"

Some of the leaders finding the proof against their party to be so conclusive and overwhelming, endeavor to avoid its force by stating that, *had the Southern Senators remained in their seats and voted*, the Crittenden plan of Compromise would have passed Congress. That is not true. Under no circumstances could it have passed the House, which was Republican. With a full Senate, and every Senator present and voting, it would have required forty-four votes to pass the Crittenden Compromise, being a two-thirds vote, which is required on amendments to the Constitution. Had the thirty Senators from the slave States been present and voted, they with the ten Democrats from the free States would have made but forty, which would not have been enough by four votes. It is not true, therefore that had the southern Senators remained in their seats and voted, the Crittenden Compromise would have passed the Senate even. As we have already remarked, the House being Republican, it could not have received a majority vote in that body, let alone a two-thirds vote.

But unanimity of opinion was necessary to have secured the success of the Crittenden plan with the States, had it even passed Congress.—The southern senators in the Committee of Thirteen felt the necessity of that unanimity, and therefore it was that Mr. Douglas said that "every member of the South, including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Toombs and Davis, expressed their readiness to accept the Crittenden Compromise as a *final settlement* of the controversy, *if tendered and sustained by the Republicans.*" If not tendered and sustained by the Republicans, the southern Senators as did everybody else, knew that the adoption, by Congress of the Crittenden Compromise, would, in the end, be perfectly nugatory, as it would be defeated in the State Legislature by the Republicans. Had it been tendered and sustained by the Republican members of Congress, the Southern people would have had a strong assurance, amounting almost to certainty, of its success in the state Legislatures for the two great parties would then have been for it. But the managing, leading Republicans wanted no compromise at all, and least of all did they desire any that would be acceptable to the South. They wanted a disruption of the Union, and civil war, in order to overthrow slavery. The testimony of Mr. Douglas on that point is overwhelming. In a letter to S. S. Hayes, Esq., of Illinois, he said:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

"MY DEAR SIR: * * * * * You will have received my proposed amendment to the Constitution before you receive this. *The South would take my proposition, if the Republicans would agree to it.* But the extreme North and South hold off, and are precipitating the country into revolution and civil war.

"While I can do no act which recognizes or countenances the doctrine of secession, my policy is peace, and I will not consider the question of war until every effort is made for peace and all hope shall have vanished. When that time comes, if unfortunately it shall come, I will then do what it becomes an American Senator to do on the then state of facts. *Many of the Republican leaders desire a dissolution of the Union*, and URGE WAR AS A MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING DISUNION; while others are Union men in good faith. We have now reached the point where a COMPROMISE on the basis of MUTUAL CONCESSION, or DISUNION and war, are INEVITABLE. I prefer a fair and just compromise. I shall make a speech in a few days.

"S. A. DOUGLAS.

"S. S. Hayes, Esq."

Mr. Douglas made his speech four or five days after the date of that letter, in which he avowed his readiness and eagerness to accept the Crittenden Compromise, in order to save the Union, thereby endorsing it as "a fair and just compromise." But there were too many Republican leaders who desired a dissolution of the Union, and urged war as a means of accomplishing disunion, to permit either Mr. Douglas's plan or Mr. Crittenden's plan, or the Peace Conference plan to pass; and the country was precipitated into civil war.

Early in February, 1861, Mr. Douglas in a letter to the editors of the Memphis *Appeal*, drew more fully the portrait of the managing Republicans. He said:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1861.

"MESSRS. EDITORS: * * * * * * * You must remember that there are disunionists among the party leaders at the North as well as the South—men whose hostility to slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the Constitution, and who believe that the disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrection, and, finally, the utter extermination of slavery in all the southern States. They are bold, daring, determined men; and believing, as they do, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and that the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an inseparable necessity to the attainment of that end, they are determined to accomplish their paramount object by any means within their power.

"For these reasons the Northern Disunionists, like the Disunionists of the South, are violently opposed to all compromises or constitutional amendments, or efforts at conciliation, whereby peace should be restored and the Union preserved. They are striving to break up the Union under the pretense of unbounded devotion to it. They are struggling to overthrow the Constitution, while professing undying attachment to it, and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it. They are trying to plunge the country into civil war as the surest means of destroying the Union, upon the plea of enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. If they can defeat every kind of adjustment or compromise, by which the points at issue may be satisfactorily settled, and keep up the irritation so as to induce the Border States to follow the Cotton States, they will feel certain of the accomplishment of their ultimate designs.

"Nothing will gratify them so much, or contribute so effectually to their success as the secession of Tennessee and the border States.—Every State that withdraws from the Union increases the relative power of Northern Abolitionists to defeat a satisfactory adjustment, and to bring on a war, which, sooner or later, must end in final separation and recognition of the independence of the two contending sections."

That Mr. Douglas drew a correct portrait of the managers of the Republican party, is proved by the letter written by Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to Austin Blair, then Governor of that State. The letter was written a few days after the date of Senator Douglas' letter to the editors of the Memphis *Appeal*. Here it is:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—Gov. Bingham and myself telegraphed to you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right and they were wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are caving in and there is some danger of Illinois, and now they beg of us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican

(Concluded on fourth page.)

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : OCT. 30, 1863.

GOOD PROSPECT.—The Craig claim, located in Lofty District, near Squaw Valley, recently had some of their rock assayed from which it was ascertained that the rock paid in silver, $180 00, and in gold, $170 00 to the tun. We learn that there are many claims in that vicinity that present equally flattering indications.—Should this prove true, we predict for that locality a prosperity equal or superior to anything which has yet been discovered. Wood, water and the favorable location of these claims for working being such as to enable those engaged to pursue their labors at an expense of at least one-third less than the same can be done in the Washoe District. The rock from some of the ledges, we are told by persons familiar with the rock taken from the Comstock and Ophir ledges, cannot be distinguished; in fact some of the specimens brought down are said to be from the last named claims. The miners have laid out a town at the mouth of Tahoe Lake which they have christened Tahoe City, where, we understand, quite a number of persons intend remaining the winter. Those who have any idea of the extent of the mines in the neighborhood of Squaw Valley appear very sanguine as to their richness. We hope they are not mistaken, for there is great need of an immense increase in the gold production of our State to reimburse us for the two past unfavorable seasons we have just experienced.

The recent discoveries made on the Yuba river and at Meadow lake, also present flattering prospects to our citizens, the most of whom are interested in these mines. One claim has already built a mill on their ground and are doing a good business; others who are interested have expended the requisite amount of labor upon their claims and laid them over until June next, when they intend commencing operations in earnest. Those owning claims in this vicinity also appear sanguine of having acquired a competency in prospective. We frequently hear of the sale of feet in some of the newly discovered mines, ranging from a dollar to ten, according to the prospect in the several claims. Incorporations are constantly being perfected, and our miners and tradesmen are busily employed in securing their interests in the new districts. We again wish them abundant success.

PREPARING.—The miners in this place and Gold Run have been, and are yet, making extensive preparations for the approaching season. This mining district, extensive as it is known to be, may be said to be at present prepared for water. One not intimately acquainted with the section would be astonished on beholding the extent of the territory and the magnitude of the operations of our miners. If we are not again disappointed in the winter our mines (in thir neighborhood) will yield more gold than in any two former years. The almost entire country from about two miles above our town to a point below Gold Run, a distance of about six miles, has been prepared to commence washing. Our water companies, too, have been mindful of the necessities as well as the probable increased demands which would be made upon them the coming winter, have been engaged during the past summer in cleaning out, repairing, and enlarging their reservoirs and ditches, and have nearly completed everything to their satisfaction. All that is now needed to enable the people to realize the reward of their toil, patience and energy, is water; any quantity short of a flood will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT.—Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, in his letter to Mr. Adams, our Minister to the Court of St. James, says in substance that a man may oppose the policy of the *Administration* and yet be a loyal citizen to the Government; and particularly impresses the idea, that the Minister should be cautious and not confound the Administration with the Government. Now we supposed that when documents emanated from the Secretary of State, they were worthy of some credence, and if we availed ourself of the provisions therein set forth, we would be at least blameless; but such an idea, we find to be entirely at variance with the settled policy of the Republicans of this State, whose rule of action is, to agree with everything that the Administration may do or think, without so much as venturing to inquire into the motives for so doing, virtually acknowledging by their pliancy that the President "can do no wrong." If some benighted individual who allows his curiosity to get the better of his judgment and has the criminal temerity to ask "what for?" as to any avowed policy on the part of the President, he is immediately assailed by the faithful with "Copperhead," "traitor," etc., which is supposed by these sapients to be sufficient for all time to come, to deter the aforesaid "rebel sympathizer" from gaining information in regard to the motives of the Administration. These whippers-in are loud in their praise of such men as Butler, (who, by the by, made a hundred thousand dollars in New Orleans, and pocketed the money, while he allowed the rebels to fortify Port Hudson,) because he curses every one who does not favor a war of extermination.—Probably he is figuring for an opportunity to bring some other State back into the Union? After he had exhausted his energies (in filling his pockets and those of his followers) the President was obliged ro relieve him of his command and place an honorable man in his place. This is a matter of history. This man the Republicans delight to honor, but such a man, patriot and Christian as his successor they have no praises for. Butler for money, and Banks for patriotism. We hope political nincompoops who are incapable of appreciating anything higher than a township office will try and learn that a man who has the independence to honestly differ in sentiment can be true to his country.

SATURDAY afternoon James Farley and Daniel McIntyre were crushed to death by a falling tree, which they were cutting, near Carson, on the Lake Tahoe road. The former has a wife residing in San Francisco.

LETTER FROM REESE RIVER.

AUSTIN, N. T., Oct. 26th, 1863.

FRIEND BOUST:—I have about one minute's leisure time, and I devote it to giving you a kind of telegraphic account of things in general in this portion of Winnemucca's dominion. I have met the elephant and he is mine. Reese river is no humbug; there is certainly a stream affording about two hundred inches of water, bearing that name, some nine miles west of this. Austin is the center of attraction, and a city in embryo; there being, as well as I am able to judge, not less than ten thousand persons in this vicinity. From two to three thousand persons are compelled to sleep out-doors with no covering save the canopy of heaven. The weather is at prosent very cold, and those not having the advantage of a house can truthfully be said to be "roughing it;" ice is half an inch thick, the mercury has a decided downward tendency.

Commissary stores are extremely scarce; it is thought that not more than twenty days rations are at present in the hands of the traders, and should the route between here and Virginia city close up as early as the weather seems to indicate, much suffering will inevitably ensue.

This country is wodefully argentiferous; rock pays five hundred dollars per ton; flour, $27 00; bacon, $75 00; coffee, do.; potatoes, $30 00; and other necessaries in about the same ratio. Square meals, from fifty cents to a dollar, and no questions answered; beds in a corral closed *firm* last night at one dollar. Ledges small; the largest yet discovered in this vicinity will not measure over four to five feet in width, and many are short even of three feet. From the smaller veins the best assays have been obtained, some of which are wonderfully rich. The arrivals of teams ladened with the necessaries of life are limited, and if the majority of persons here at present are mindful of their standard weight they will in all probability decamp before the winter sets in. Lumber and sage-brush whiskey being at present the chief articles of commerce. Austin can boast of two houses that enjoys the high prerogative of wooden floors, in one is a "deck" of Germanic beauties trip the light fastantic to crowded houses. Buildings, chiefly adobe; a few substantial stone buildings are now going up. Clifton is a town of some pretentions, located one mile from Austin, and indeed, is no more than a continuction of the same; simply an "extension." Both miners and families are camped in brush shanties over the hills in every direction, and with the appearance of the first storm I anticipate an exodus or "skedaddling" from here that will astonish the natives. The route, distance between stations, etc., the mines, and other details will furnish the theme for my next. I advise persons who contemplote visiting this region to defer it until spring. I am, in great haste, Yours, emphatically.

ADVENTURER.

WE paid a short visit to our Auburn friends on Monday last, and found that many of the families of that beautiful town had been visited with sore afflictions in the shape of sickness.—The sickness was principally, though not entirely, confined to the little ones, many of whom had been taken away by death; we were informed that as many as fourteen children had been buried in Auburn and vicinity in ten days. This, taking into consideration the number of inhabitants in that place, is a frightful mortality. There has scarcely a family escaped sickness, many of whom are yet confined to their rooms. We sincerely sympathize with our neighbors in their affliction, and hope that the rod may soon be removed.

FIRE.—We are pained to learn that a fire broke out in the Auburn yesterday morning.—The telegraph informs us that the fire broke out in the Empire and Orleans hotels, burnt the drug store and paint shop opposite, the wooden buildings towards the *Herald* office, and several private dwellings in the rear. This is the extent of our information, and if it is no worse the people of that place may be thankful, for we cannot well see how the flames could be so arrested. We hope it is no worse.

WHY WE WOULD HAVE PEACE.—We copy the following truthful remarks from an exchange. We do not know the author, but do know that his remarks are truthful, and if the people would once come to appreciate them we would soon have peace. We do not mean a peace that would be a disgrace to our Government, but one that would at once be honorable, and made on the spirit of chaistianity and justice:

War is the greatest curse of nations. It exhausts their physical, financial and commercial resources. It is a great moral vitiator of communities: it excites the worst and most barbarous passions; and fosters the most violent and lasting antipathies. It withdraws the industrial population from their customary pursuits, and turns practical producers into destructive consumers, who instead of contributing to the national wealth serve only to exhaust it. It interrupts and destroys trade, and lays waste, towns, villages, and public and private works, which centuries may be unable to restore. It is the great foe of civilization, the sure friend and plea of tyrants. It is subversive of free institutions; it is creative of absolutism, and the worst scourge that can afflict a people whose aspiration is for liberty. We are now in the midst of the terrors of one of the most colossal wars that ever carried desolation over the face of the earth; and its influence may be traced far and wide, from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic coast to the distant wastes of Arkansas and Missouri. And till the dreadful carnage dyes the land with blood, and the great army of the dead more than a hundred thousand strong—who lie in premature graves have their ghastly numbers swelled by fresh victims of the strife. Humanity appeals to heaven for relief, the wail of widows and the wail of orphans join in a wild refrain, and a mantle of mourning drapes the land.—But still the clash of arms and the cannon's roar is heard, and a wondering world looks on aghast. How long can all this last? Suicide and fratricide must have a limit to their reign, and now is the time for deliverance. Let the people's voice be heard before the final precipice is reached.

THE DEFENCES OF CALIFORNIA.—This all important topic is still agitating the mind of the people of California, and we know of only one other topic of as great importance to every one visiting San Francisco, and that is that HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO., the mammoth clothiers have devised the new style pantaloons, that for ease, grace and durability can not be surpassed in the world.

[For the ENQUIRER]

EPISTLE TO THE TRANSCRIPT.

Good morning, Mr. *Transcript!* I have the temerity to acknowledge the soubriquet of "Sergeant K," whom you have kindly condescended to notice. You aspire to military notoriety, I gather from your remarks? Ah, yes! there is no earthly gratification like that arising from splendid military acquirements!—[The General will corroborate this.] So hard is it for men to aspire to one thing and practice another that you will frequently see *editors* substituting types for ideas, to procure their bread, and suit the habits of their lives! But you can hardly hope to reach this eminence without a fall or two. Be not discouraged thereat, but persevere, and, in a year or two (if your behavior warrants it) you may hope to know the happiness experienced by non-commissioned officers! From thence to the summit of your desires, with the example of success before you, 'tis but an easy acclivity!

But the immediate object of my epistle is this: A writer at this place, styling himself "Grand Rounds," attempts to write himself into notice by raking over some unfortunate "incidents" of the late encampment of our brigade. I wish to enquire whether, in your opinion, this person can take shelter from his assertions under any of the suggestions I had ventured to make in my paper to the General? Some of my friends think he can. If so, it is dangerous for a man to go into print at all, and, though one should see errors which might be corrected by calling attention to them from the proper quarter, 'twere better to "let them slide!"

My knowledge of "Grand Rounds" amounts to but a suspicion, at best. I think I saw him at the late encampment, with a hoe and rake, doing "Police duty," and the officer of the day, horseback, directing him in the forms and ceremonies thereof. I remember enquiring the offence of the person so employed, and was told that it consisted of "*growling at rations, habitual running of the guard, and a constantly recurring diarrhœa at the hour of Guard Mounting!*" It is easy to see what the assertions of such a loose fellow as this are worth.

I am fully prepared to say that the General never got astraddle his sword in my presence. The circumstance, evidently, to which "Grand Rounds" alludes, is when the General wishing to exercise the Brigade in the "Manual," and finding it difficult to draw his sword [rusted, probably, from disuse] was obliged to use both hands to force it from the scabbard. I cannot now state precisely how he held the scabbard during that moment, but am positive he could not be said to be absolutely astraddle of it.—Regarding the statement of the General's bringing us to a *present*, and ordering us to "charge bayonets" and "bring him a horse." The fact is simply this: After freeing his sword from the scabbard, and bringing us to a present, the General—his mind occupied by many things "Grand Rounds" never thought of—inadvertently ordered us to "charge bayonets"—which any other General might have done under precisely the same circumstances. The order for the horse preceded or followed the command "charge bayonets"—I cannot now state precisely which, but am positive that it was by no means so badly *mixed* as "Grand Rounds" would make it appear.

I make these statements with great pleasure, and furthermore assert that the General and I are on the best of terms; and that any attempt to bring on a collision between us will result in a signal failure. The General knows how to take my little pleasantries, and I know how to take the General's! Why, the General and I, General Kibbe, Major General Wright and Governor Stanford, went on quite a little spree, together, at the "Park Pavilion," just after the circumstance alluded to, which never could have transpired if we had not held each other in mutual esteem. So far from anything to the contrary we got quite merry together, toasted one another, and made speeches, etc. General Collins addressed us as "Citizen Soldiers," telling us to "do our duty there as elsewhere;" General Kibbe was particularly happy in his remarks; Major General Wright, loud and patriotic. The Governor, after vainly endeavoring to get excused, and pleading the fatigue of the Review as too severe for an original effort, favored us with "Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!" Mountain modesty forbids the mention of my valley effort; and, indeed I cannot now recall whether it partook of prose or song; but have a pleasant recollection of being loudly enchored, promised a "commission" for my "warrant," and a "free pardon" for any crime I should unhappily commit! I mention the circumstance, Mr. *Transcript*, through no personal pride, but to show you that I stand well with the General, and am in a position to assist you in your ambition; and, moreover, that though "low as a Sergeant" I have been as "high" as any General in the land!

Allow me to add, in relation to the trial-drill between you and the ENQUIRER, that, anticipating you would elect the General to act as *arbiter* in your behalf, I have secured a corresponding position for this paper. This will not only insure an equitable adjustment of your respective claims to merit, but will afford the General and I an opportunity to talk over the matter of your advancement?

Good morning! SERGEANT K.

MR. MADDEN deserves great credit from the traveling public and the citizens of the northern portion of county for the energy and industry which he has displayed in his endeavors to furnish them with a good road. When his new turnpike is completed it will be an honor to the county, and will be such a road as will elicit the admiratisn of all in point of grade and finish. Wash. you deserve success, and ought to be rich.

FREIGHT.—Freight on the Atlantic and Pacific steamers have wonderfully increased of late. Importers, being fearful of the pirate Alabama, have not shipped round Cape Horn. Amongst those who import very largely by steamers are HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO., Clothiers, corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, San Francisco, as, should they send any large invoices by Cape Horn, and Semmes get knowledge of it, their neat fitting garments are such as he would be after, at short notice.

[From the Butte Record.]

THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

Having been favored with the following circular, and duly appreciating the patriotism and intense devotion to the Union that prompted it, we hasten to reply—simply remarking that, in our estimation, the negro is as essencetial to the preservation of the Union, as was Christ for the redemption of the world.

ROOMS OF THE FREEDMEN'S INQUIRY COMM'N
143, Second Avenue, Corner East Ninth St.
NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

EDITOR BUTTE RECORD:

Dear Sir:—I address you in behalf of the commission whose circular is enclosed. You will see the importance of gathering vital statistics of the colored population, in view of the question of its power of persistence, and of other questions; and you will, I trust, be willing to aid the work. Should you, moreover, favor the commission with your views upon the general subject of its inquiry, they will be gladly received. In behalf of the committee, respectfully yours,

SAMUEL G. HOWE.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the number of the colored population of your town?
2. About how many pure blacks?
3. About how many mulattoes?
4. Does the colored population, if not recruited by immigration, increase or decrease?
5. Do mulattoes seem to have as much vital force to resist disease and destructive agencies as pure blacks and as white, and do they usually live as long?
6. To what diseases do mulattoes seem peculiarly liable?
7. Do mulatto families usually have as many children as white families?
8. Can you give instances within your own knowledge, of the number of children in one family born of, and reared to maturity, by mulatto parents?
9. Are the colored population generally industrious and self-supporting, or not?
10. How is it in the second generation with regard to the health and number of off-spring?
11. To rough how many generations has any family of mulattoes been known to persist?
12. Do mulattoes seek public charity in greater or less proportion than whites?
13. Do you consider them, upon the whole, as valuable members of the community, or not?

ANSWERS.

1. About four million! The Abolition vote at our recent election (about two hundred) shows the colored population to be considerably less than the number stated, unless exagerated. The country was settled in "49 and '50," and owing to the fact that the State has heretofore been under the control of "Copperheads," the law regulating elections, requires all to be 21 years of age before exercising the right of suffrage. The next legislature will undoubtedly amend the odius and anti-progressive law, and allow the young and vigorous black of eleven years of age, the privilege of voting as it is now allowed to the puny white child of 21!

2. One—for a "starter!" (This term will be readily understood by "crib" players.

3. The logical arithmetical answer to this question, is deducible to the answers from the foregoing. The committee should not become too smart. Of course, if there are four millions of colored population, in Oroville, and only one "pure black," there are three millions nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine mulattoes. A singular coincidence is noticeable between the numbers following the millions, and the number Greely was to furnish for and in consideration of the proclamation, thus proving that the committee are pursuing the only correct way to preserve the Union! "Figures won't lie," except when employed by government contractors.

4. The colored population increase rapidly, without the aid of immigration though they have the aid of a great many immigrants. Immigration and emigration about balance each other.—The precise increase we are unable to state, owing to recent Indian difficulties, which so exasperated our white, or "Copperhead" population, that most of these interesting and promising families were surreptitiously and feloniously transferred from our midst to the Indian reservations. We are happy to state, however, that the agent by whose authority these outrages were committed, has been removed and a man appointed in his stead more in accordance with the Republican progress of the age, being true as *Steele*.

5. Agasiz and other scientific men have decided that mulattoes have not as much vital force as any pure race. But this assertion alone should condemn science and knowledge an arrant humbuggery with every Union man! Mulattoes have more vital force than whites, and pure blacks more than mulattoes! It stands to reason. A negro's head would batter down the walls of Sumter. Two mulatto heads would effect the same result; while our whole force in the vicinity of Charleston have only succeeded in taking Wagner and Gregg. Concerning their longevity, we have known something of politics for a long time, and never heard of the death of "the nigger" yet. He not only outlives white men, but also, political parties and principles that were supposed to be eternal. The rebels knew his longevity, and sought to make him the corner stone of their Confederacy. They can only be prevented in doing so by the Administration demanding him for the corner stone of the Union.

6. "Lawrence's foot," spring fever, tertiary indolence and barbering.

7. Usually more, owing probably to greater vitality.

8. We can. But should suppose the contrabands now under charge of the Republican party, a sufficient answer to the question.

9. By the aid of China rice, angle-worms and grasshoppers, yes. They even imitate the whites in huge games of poker when the boot blacking business has been good.

10. Numerous and "bully."

11. Since the flood. Some confusion occurred leaving the ark, and the male African settled in the interior of Africa. His descendants have recently been discovered in the Gorilla. With patriarchal kindness Noah adopted the female African into his family as a servant.

12. Never knew one to beg, borrow or steal. Their industry and thrift is proverbial.

13. We do consider them valuable members of the community—say $1,000 to $1,500. If it is the object of the committee to help meet the expenses of the war, we volunteer the opinion that the pure African would be found the most valuable. Yours, in a variegated Union, &c.

HEYER & Co.—The above firm who advertise with us to-day are a branch House of same name, of Boston, Mass., who are the pioneers and largest importing house in the United States in toys. Having located a branch house in San Francisco they are determined not to be undersold by any house on this coast. Call at 406 Battery between Washington and Clay streets.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—A. S. Wells, who was stabbed by Vincent E. Geiger, at Red Bluff, on the 13th instant, died on Friday afternoon, and was buried under the supervision of the Odd Fellows on Saturday. Geiger has escaped. The *Beacon* says that Wells was a peaceable, kind hearted and law-abiding man, and a good citizen and neighbor.

W. H. TAINTER, Sheriff of Mendocino county for the past two years, and reelected on the Union ticket at the election in September last, was drowned in attempting to cross Elk Creek, on she coast, near Nevarra Mills, on Tuesday last.

SHOT.—Horace Smith, Esq., formerly a resident of this county, was shot in Virginia City, N. T., by a man named Johnson. It appears that Smith had been counsel for Johnson in a suit which the latter had settled, and wo was to pay $500 00 counsel fee, in the settlement of which the shooting took place. Smith is not dangerously wounded.

BORN.

In Dutch Flat, on the 28th, the wife of Conrad Hoover, of a daughter.

On the 22nd, at Illinoistown, the wife of E. J. Brickell, of a daughter.

DIED.

In Little York, Nevada county, October 28th, Geo. Hobson, aged 45 years.

In Virginia city, N. T., Sept. 26th, 1863, Mrs. W. Ahern, with bleeding at the lungs, aged 35 years, 7 months. Mrs. Ahern was a native of city of Cork, Ireland.

Sacramento and San Francisco papers please copy.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of th Month Ending October 1st, 1863.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes	$3,642 86
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes	2,717 28
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources	$6,360 14

AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

General Fund	$ 6,116 49
Redemption do	27 03
Hospital do	87
School do	5 00
Do Districts	1,532 00
Road Districts	606 12
Indian	00 00
County Judge's Fund	143 13
" Clerk's "	00 00
Total Amount paid out for County purposes	$8,430 64
Amount paid the State	

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS,

General Fund	9,369 86
Redemption "	873 60
Hospital "	1,916 10
School "	163 18
do Districts	6,100 86
Road Fund Districts	2,742 12
Indian "	37 70
Co. Judge's "	00 00
Co. Clerk's " overpaid 60cts	00 00
Estate of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County	$21,056 46
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State	$2,717 28
Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants	$237 05

E. M. BANVARD, Treasurer.

AUBURN, October 1st, 1863.

BLACK HAWK Extension Quartz Mining Company.—At a meeting of the Trustees of said company, held October 8th, 1863, at the office of the company, an assessment of twenty-five cents per share was levied. The same due and payable on or before Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1863, to the Treasurer of said company, at Dutch Flat.

E. F. MOORE, Secy.

Dutch Flat, Oct. 1863. 4w

HEYER BROS., 76 and 78 Federal st., BOSTON. | HEYER & CO., 406 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

HEYER & CO., IMPORTERS
—OF—
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN
FANCY GOODS, TOYS,
—AND—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
—ALSO,—

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, HAIR AND TOOTH Brushes, Portfolios, Portmonnaies, Ladies' Bags, Photograph Albums, Cutlery, Willow and Parian Ware, Children's Carriages, &c. Our stock of Violin, Guitar and other strings is very large. Our Foreign Goods are selected by one of the firm, and the American by the Boston House (established in 1824).

We have the Sole Agency for
HALLET & DAVIS' BOSTON PIANOS,
SMITH BROS.' HARMONIUMS, and
TREAT & LINSLEY'S MELODEORS.

The Hallet & Davis Pianos are each supplied with their Patent Suspension Bridge, which a decided improvement—it gives a full and clear vibration in the upper octaves, producing a quality of tone unequalled in firmness and purity. Our Melodeons and Harmoniums are of the best quality, and warranted to give satisfaction. c29-3m

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an Execution to me, delivered and directed on the 12th day of October A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of E. B. Bousta Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgmeht rendered in said court on the 10th day of October A. D. 1863, in favor of George McKie and against the Come Down company, composed of O. B. Silver, B. H. Bartlett, W. C. Richmond, et al., for the sum of Twenty 40-100 dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at Nine 50-100 dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office in the town of Dutch Flat

On Friday, the 30th day of October A. D. 1863,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Come Down company had on the 10th day of October A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain piece of copper ledge, lying, being, and situate on Bear River, about two miles from Illinoistown, in Township No. 4, county and State aforesaid, said claim being known as the Come Down company's claim and described as follows, extending 1200 feet in a northerly direction from said company's shaft, and also 1700 feet in in a southerly direction from said shaft.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

S. A. MILLER, Constable.

Dated, Dutch Flat, October 14, 1863.-tds

POSTPONED.—The above sale is hereby postponed until Monday, Nov. 9th, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

S. A. MILLER, Constable.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO make surveys and obtain policies against loss by fire, in the following well-known and responsible companies:

Metropolitan, - -	New York City.
Corn Exchange, - -	New York City.
City of Hartford, - -	Hartford.

Policies in either of the above companies renewed on the shortest notice.

Aug. 13.-tf E. B. BOUST, Local Agent.

NOTICE TO TAY-PAYERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED the Assessment Roll of District No. 4 for the year 1863, from the County Auditor, notice is hereby given that "the State and County Taxes are due and payable, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced," and that I will be at my office in Dutch Flat on Saturday of each week for the purpose of receiving the aforesaid taxes from the Tax-payers of this Township. C. M. KOPP.

Collector of District No. 4.

October 7, 1863.-1m

P. S. For the convenience of the Tax-payers, I will be at Gold Run on Wednesday, October 21st, and at Illinoistown on Wednesday, October 28th.

C. M. KOPP, Collector.

RICHARD M. BARRETT,
House, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER,
DUTCH FLAT HOTEL.
Gilding, Graining, and Carriage Painting executed in the best style.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders lef. with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. Hollenbeck, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. Mallenberg is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by
CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. jan.20-tf

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating Bar-tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20, 1862.--tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
MANUFACTURER
Of Boots and Shoes,
(Opposite the Brewery,)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.-3m

LUMBER ! LMUBER !

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES !

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contratets.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, to be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS,.....Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.

April 17-tf.

PONY SALOON.
Corner Main and Stockton streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this spacious and commodious building and refitted it entirely with new furniture, has opened in the same a

Billiard Saloon,

Where may be found two of the best tables in the mountains. The very

Best Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

Constantly on hand, and an accommodating barkeeper in constant attendance to supply the wants of the customers. Come, give the new man a chance!

Aug. 6, 1863.-tf PONY JONES.

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.

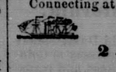
may 14-tf

PEOPLE'S
Opposition Steamship Line!
—FOR—
NEW YORK via NICARAGUA.

Great Reduction in Rates of Passage.

750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.

The fast and favorite double engine steamship,
MOSES TAYLOR,
J. H. BLETHEN,.....Commander.
Will be dispatched
FOR SAN JUAN DEL SUR,
From Mission street wharf,
AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., PUNCTUALLY,
On Friday.....November 3d, 1863,
Connecting at Greytown with the swift steamship



ILLINOIS,
2,500 TONS.

The MOSES TAYLOR since her last trip has undergone the most extensive repairs. Her decks have been extended forward and aft; cabins enlarged, refitted, and repainted throughout—making her accommodations equal to any steamer on the ocean.

Every arrangement has been made by the Central American Transit Company for transporting passengers across Nicaragua in a few hours.

For farther information or Passage, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 407 Washington street,
Sept 2-tf Opposite the Post-office.

LEGAL TENDERS SUSTAINED.

The following we take from the New York *Tribune* of the 30th September:

The Court of Appeals of our State has affirmed the constitutionality and validity of the Act of Congress whereby certain notes issued by the Government of the United States are made a Legal Tender in payment of debts throughout the Union. That Court is composed of the following Judges: Henry R. Selden, Rochester; Hiram Denio, Utica; Henry E. Davies, New York; W. B. Wright, Kingston; James Emott, Poughkeepsie; E. H. Rosekrans, Gl. Falls; Ransom Balcom, Binghampton; Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown.

The telegraph adds that Judges Selden and Denio dissent from the decision of the Court. It does not follow that these eminent jurists deny the power of Congress in the premises.—They may be that they question merely the right to make Government paper a legal tender in payment of debts incurred prior to the passage of the act, or that dissent is based on some incidental and subordinate consideration. Let us not pronounce rashly, but await the publication of the several opinions; for no judge will dissent on such a point without clearly setting forth the grounds on which he does so.

No man who knows Judge Selden will harbor a doubt of his perfect integrity. If his opinion does question the power affirmed by the action of Congress in the premises, we may be sure that it is his conscientious conviction that the power does not exist. But, while we thus do notice to his motives, we have a duty to perform in our country. We read in the Federal Constitution that, "The Congress shall have power * * to coin money, regulate [not merely declare] the value thereof, and of foreign coin;" and that "No State shall * * * make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts;" and we hold that here is, first, the broad power "to coin money and regulate its value" conferred on Congress, and next, a limitation imposed on the action of the States in regard to legalizing paper money which would have been extended to that of Congress had such been the intent of the Convention. And it will be very difficult for us to vote even for one we esteem and trust so thoroughly as Judge Selden if he really denies the power in question.

At the recent Union State Convention, we broached this subject to certain of the Rochester delegates, stating that there were rumors afloat that Judge Selden might feel constrained to pronounce the Legal Lender Act unconstitutional; and that, if such were the fact, it ought to be known to the Convention. We were assured that no such intention on his part was known to his nearest friends—so that the rumor we had heard *must* be unfounded. All doubts being thus entirely removed, Judge Selden was renominated without a dissenting voice. Had it there and then been known that he would pronounce against the Legal Tender act, it might have been otherwise; for a decision of the Court of Appeals broadly denying the constitutionality of that act would have given a terrible, even though but temporary, blow to the whole fabric of Business and Credit, beside sending strongly to paralyze the efforts of the Government in prosecutidg the War for the Union. However, the law is sustained, and all is well.

The Charges against General Rosecrans.

If the charges made against General Rosecrans, as published in a late dispatch, be true the country has been most outrageously deceived as to the qualifications of this officer for command. We have entertained the opinion that Rosecrans would make for himself great military fame, but his career seems to have come to an unfortunate, and we might, perhaps, say ridiculous end. The idea of our military hero fleeing from the battlefield at a critical moment and taking opium in order to drown his troubles in insensibility, were it not that the thing is of such a serious nature, naturally excites a smile of derision. As it is, however, the affair partakes more of the tragic order than of the comic. We own up that we were badly deceived in Rosecrans. How is it with our neighbor, the *Appeal?* It is not long since it extolled this General as the great man of the times. It had always held the opinion that Rosecraus and Grant were the two great Generals who would carry us through all right. The *Union* also expressed an opinion, in its usual owlish wisdom, that Rosecrans was removed from the command at Chattanooga in order to promote him to a higher position as the leader of the Army of the Potomac. Will these jourdals own up, or will they stick to "old Rosy" in spite of the Administration. For once we are with the Administration; we are "loyal."—Rosecrans failed, and what is worse, is addicted to the despicable habit of opium-eating. Off with his head! If he had eaten the opium on the field of battle, the act might have been overlooked; but the idea of going to Chattanooga after opium while the fight was raging, is intolerable. It is said that Grant drinks whisky, brandy, and all kinds of villainous compounds; but he drinks them on the field, and, it is said, invites the boys to partake with him. What does the *Union* now think of appointing him to a command in Virginia? Is not the risk too great? He might be again taken with an uncontrollable appetite for opium during an action and retreat to Washington for a supply.—*Express.*

That's a good joke; but we don't believe the yarn. If the report be true, however, we say boo, "off with his head!"

How a Man Feels and Acts during an Earthquake.

—The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following extract from a private letter from Manila, giving the writer's experience and sensations during the late terrific earthquake which visited that city:

It would be impossible to give you an idea of the late earthquake, for though I have read the accounts of many severe ones, I never could realize the position until I had felt one, and I never knew what dreadful destruction they could make until now. I have heard nothing talked about but earthquakes for the past ten days, everybody telling their own experience and giving their own ideas of the causes and effects of earthquakes in general. My experience was that I had finished my soup and was helping myself to fish, when three or four tremendous up and down bumps came. I ran for the Azoeta (plaza covered with iron roofing). Then came the fearful swinging motion from north to south. I clung to the post (wooden, which supports the iron roof,) to keep myself from falling, expecting every moment that the stone walls which support the Azoeta, would give way, and that I would be thrown into the river with the house on top of me. The whole shock did not last over half a minute, but it was an eternity to me, The falling of stone houses and tile roofs was terrific; part of our roof, weighing 70 tons fell in. About 300 feet from where I stood, Binondi church tower fell through the roof of the church; the tower was 150 to 200 feet high, built of solid stone, from four to six feet thick. Yet the din from falling houses and churches was so great that I did not distinguish when it fell.—When the shock was over, the air was so filled with dust of lime that I could scarcely breathe, and there was not a breath of air. When the moon finally rose, Manili was a frightful and dreary sight to see. Everybody in the streets praying, or fleeing with what they had saved to the country. For days after, the people walked the streets without speaking. And there was no noise of carriages, and no bells, in a city where there were thousands moving before at all hours,

THE first nine miles of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley railroad is ready for the ties.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-similie of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Agents for California. aug. 6–6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. RICHMOND, N. G.

J. T. MATHEWSON, REC. SEC. ja1-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me delivered and directed on the 5th day of October A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of O. H. Young, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 7, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 5th day of October A. D. 1863, in favor of W. B. Lyon and against the Defiance Company, composed of John Steele, Andrew Steele, Richard Steele, William Stewart, Robert Lowden and William Lowden, for the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-nine 50-100 ($199 50) dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at twenty-seven 15-100 ($27 15) dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the brick store, in the town of Iowa Hill,

On Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1863,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said defendants, John Steele, Andrew Steele, Richard Steele, William Stewart, Robert Lowden and William Lowden, had on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1853, in and to the following described property to wit: A certain lot or parcel of mining claims, situated on Succor Flat, and known as the Defiance Claims, and bounded as follows, to wit: Fronting south on the brow or turn of the hill above Wheeler & McKee's ditch, and running or extending back in a northerly direction to the centre of the main hill or divide; on the East by the Copper Bottom claims, and on the West by the Succor Flat Company's claims, together with the tunnel, blacksmith shop, dump-box, sluice boxes, and all rights, privileges, fixtures and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging. Also, a certain ravine, lying in a south-easterly direction from the Defiance Company's claims, running or emptying into Shirt Tail Canon, and running or catching tailings from the Defiance Company's sluices, together with all the tailings, flumes, sluice boxes, rights, privileges, fixtures and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging. All of which said property is lying, being and situate in Township No. 7, Placer county, California.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

E. EDWARDS,
Wisconsin Hill, Oct. 5. 1863. Township No. 7.

SUMMONS.—State of California, County of Placer—before E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. The People of the State of California to C. W. MILLER and JNO. H. BOKE, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, county of Placer, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of Hugh Gallespie, wherein he sues you for the sum of Two hundred dollars, and eighty-four dollars interest, due on a promissory note drawn by you on the 11th day of August, 1862, for the sum of three hundred dollars, and payable to plaintiff, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per month, upon which note there appears a credit of one hundred dollars, dated October 30th, when judgment will be taken against you for said amount together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863.

E. B. BOUST, J. P.,
Township No. 4.

The proper affidavits having been filed in my office by the above named plaintiff, and it appearing to the court that he has a cause of action against the above named defendants, It is ordered that summons be made by publication in the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a newspaper printed in the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, for the space of three months, at least once a week. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept. A. D. 1863. E. B. BOUST, J. P.

NEW CASH STORE,

Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. ☜
May 21–tf

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATed by "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer county," approved April 6th 1863, do hereby certify that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. Banvard, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 14th day of September A. D. 1863, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund	$13,688 02
Redemption do	893 92
Hospital do	1,916 00
School do	163 18
School Districts	6,579 31
Road do	1,882 43
County Judges' Fund	133 13
Indian Fund	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total amount	$25,113 43

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirteen 43-100 dollars.

H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
[I. R. S.] JO. HAMILTON, Dist. Attorney.

M. FANNON,
JAS. R. RODGERS,
D. W. MADDEN,
} Board of Supervisors.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me a Notary Public in and for Placer county, this fourteenth day of September A. D. 1863. R. R. PATTON,
Sept. 17.–1m Notary Public.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRMENTO, CAL.

Wholesale Drug Importing House

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid:	
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid:	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine, pure	20 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	Jayne's, Lee's and
125 lbs Chloroform	McLane's Pills
106 lbs Calomel	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia	10 doz Lyon's Katharion
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	500 Jules Haules & Co.'s Extracts, Oils, Colognes, &c.
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	90 Cases best Olive Oil
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil	3000 lbs Sal Soda
1000 galls pure Lard Oil in tins	60 bbls Resin
800 galls Camphene	100 bbls Plaster Paris
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins	40 bbls Marble Dust
1100 galls Linseed Oil	20 bbls Whiting
1000 galls Neatsfoot Polar and China Nut Oil	3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
800 galls Castor Oil	100 lbs pure Ground Sage
Origanum, Peppermint	1000 lbs pressed Hops in ¼ ½ and 1lb papers
Sprue and Almonds	2500 lbs Borax
Paint Brushes	3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
White wash Brushes	One tun of Putty in bladders and cans
Hair Brushes,	20 bbls Dye woods
Tooth Brushes	Varnishes of all kinds
Feather Dusters	
10 bbls refined Lampblack	
20 bbls Irish Moss	
10 cases Isinglass;	
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds.	

In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRANENTO,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Pluggers and Scalers,
gum & plain, great variety	Excavators, burrs & drills
Jones & White's gold foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Wheels.
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Grind Stones and Polish
Gold Plate and Solder,	Powders,
Dental chairs & head rests,	Lathes,
Forceps, a large variety,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Files of all kinds,	patterns.

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgandy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD &CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic.	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure,	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

jul9-tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. H. LECAMP. R. HUDEPOHL.

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER.

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,

GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... .....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.–tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,

Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.–tf

LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

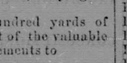
Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.

From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.



ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3½ A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What CheerHouse," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort.* August 6, 1863.—tf.

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY & GARRISON

JOHNSTON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

California Produce

Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar26–3m

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

P. W. BERGANTZ,

HAVING OPENED HIS SHOP NEXT door to Hudepohl & Co., is prepared to do every description of work in his line in the best manner.

JEWELRY made and repaired on short notice at reasonable prices. Those having work to be done need but give me a trial. All work warranted.

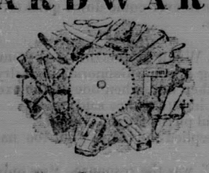
Sept. 17.–tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES,



STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners,**" that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 18 63.–tf.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEBANON company will be held at Prospect Hill, October 31st, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors. Also, to transact other important business to the company. By order of the Directors.

JOHN RAVENSBURG, Secretary.

Prospect Hill, Sept. 26.–1m.

Reduction in Prices to Subscribers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWing list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer three times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific Coast.

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

	PER YEAR.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
Continental Monthly	3 50
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50
Tales of the Day	3 50
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunts' Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Yankee Notions (comic)	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun (comic)	2 50
Nic Nax (comic)	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow (comic)	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	3 00
New York Police Gazette	3 50
New York Clipper	3 50
New York Home Journal	3 50
New York Weekly Tribune	3 50
New York Sunday Mercury	3 50
New York Sunday Atlas	3 50
New York Sunday Times	3 50
New York Sunday Dispatch	3 50
New York Sunday Courier	3 50
New York Weekly Times	3 50
New York World	3 50
New York Journal of Commerce	3 50
New York Independent	3 50
New York Leader	3 00
New York Ledger	3 00
New York Leslie's Pictorial	3 50
New York Harper's Weekly	3 50
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Zeitung (German)	3 50
New York Demokrat	3 50
New York Criminal Zeitung	3 50
New York Family Blatter	3 50
New York Vanity Fair	3 50
New York Irish American	3 50
New York Scientific American	3 50
New York Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	3 50
New York Tablet	3 50
New York Country Gentleman	3 50
New York Weekly	3 50
New York Mercury	3 50
New York Herald of Progress	3 50
New York Scottish American Journal	5 00
New York Albion	6 00
New York Eco d'Italia (Italian)	8 00
New York La Cronica (Spanish)	12 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50
Boston Flag of our Union	3 50
Boston Pilot	3 50
Boston Waverly Magazine	3 50
Boston Banner of Light	3 50
Boston True Flag	3 50
Boston Investigator	3 50
Boston Literary Companion	3 50
Boston Littell's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	3 00
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper	3 50
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post	3 50
Baltimore Weekly Sun	3 50
Louisville Weekly Journal	3 50
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	3 00
St. Louis Weekly Republican	3 50

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illustrated News, with supplements	$4 00
London Weekly Dispatch	3 00
London Illustrated News of the World	4 00
London Illustrated Times	2 00
London Weekly Times	0 00
London Bell's Life	3 00
London Athenæum	2 00
London Punch	8 00
London once a Week	8 00
Liverpool Wilmer and Smith's Times	5 00
Dublin Nation	3 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
London World of Fashion	6 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	0 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British Quarterly Review	3 00
Edinburgh Quarterly Review	3 00
London Quarterly Review	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	3 00

Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies, at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders of Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Address,

J. STRATMAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,

LATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA,

Private Medical and Surgical Establishment.

Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.

No. 615 Commercial street,

OPPOSITE THE MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF THIS ESTABlishment to the business portion of the city, and, at the same time, its retirement, renders it easy of access and assures the patient full guarantee of secrecy.

Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring.—Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.—Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, foreboings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in n

(Continued from first page.)

party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff-backed men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment or advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Truly, your friend, "Z. CHANDLER.

"His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting this Union will not in my estimation, be worth a curse."

That letter is full of point. It opens to the public gaze the motives upon which the Republican managers acted. Virginia had solicited a Conference of the States to see if some plan could not be devised and agreed upon, to save the Union and prevent civil war. Sincere patriots were anxious to save the Border States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, together with North Carolina and Tennessee—and therefore favored the assembly of this Peace Conference. The Republican managers were opposed to it. Massachusetts and New York sent delegates, but when the plan of the Republican managers was explained to them, they repented of their haste, acknowledged their error, admitted the managers were right and they were wrong, and that no Republican State should have sent delegates. They, therefore, begged for God's sake, for the Governor of Michigan to come to the rescue, and save the Republican party—not the Union—from rupture. The Governor was requested to send stiff backed men or none—none who were likely to favor any plan of conciliation. In the opinion of Chandler, the Union would not be worth a curse, without a little blood-letting.

As far back as December 23, 1860, Mr. Toombs issued an address to his constituents of Georgia, in which he says, speaking of the Crittenden Compromise: "A vote was taken in the Committee of Thirteen on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against harmoniously by the Black Republican members of the Committee. In addition to these facts, a majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee *declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer*, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members." Mr. Toombs afterwards, January 7, 1861, made his speech in the Senate, in which he said he would accept the Crittenden Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question. But, as Senator Hale, a leading Republican, said, on the floor of the Senate, when Mr. Crittenden presented his plan to the Senate, the controversy was not to be settled by Congress. The Republican managers did not want to permit it to be settled there. They wanted, in the language of Senator Douglas, a disruption of the Union, believing a disruption "would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrections, and, finally, the utter extermination of slavery in all the Southern States." They are the great criminals upon whose backs the scorpion whips of a duped and outraged people should be applied.

But for these men, we might have continued a prosperous people. Their devilish spirit demanded war, blood-letting, and the land has been gorged with the blood of brethren, shed by the hands of brothers. Desolation and death, humiliation, and tears and sorrow have been our portion since these Republican managers have had the direction of public affairs at Washington. They are the cabal that have controlled the President from the start. To what condition the country will be reduced by the time their power shall cease, on the retirement of Mr. Lincoln, can be imagined from its present deplorable state under their manipulation. All our troubles might have been avoided but for their determination that there should be NO COMPROMISE.

AN AMUSING SCENE.—Here is an amusing scene from the vaudeville of the Prisoner of Rhochelle, which, rays a Paris journal, keeps the audience in a roar of laughter, every night of its performance. "Corporal Cartouch" amuses himself while "Leza," seated at her work table, abstractedly questions him concerning matrimony.

Corporal—(Manœuvering with his musket.) Present arms!

L.—She will doubtless look to you for—

C.—Support!

L.—And what a heavy burden you would have to—

C.—Carry!

L.—Your butcher and baker would have to—

C.—Charge!

L.—And your prospects, of course, would not—

C.—Advance!

L.—And you'd have to—

C.—'Bout face!

L.—And never have any—

C.—Rest!

L.—Now, Corporal, pray give me your—

C.—Attention!

L.—A man of your years is not able to bear such a—

C.—Load!

L.—But you are not in your—

C.—Prime!

L.—And then you will have to bear all on your—

C.—Shoulder!

L.—You should be—

C.—Ready!

L.—I think you have some other—

C.—Aim!

L.—And you'd throw all your epistles into the—

C.—Fire! (Fires his musket.)

A RICH CASE OF SNOBBERY—THE CAREER OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.—The fashionable circles of this city are discussing the leading events in the history of E. P. J——, a young man who was recently one of their leading stars, but who, having shone with a *borrowed* light, has been removed to a different sphere.—As the owner of a fast yacht, he has created a sensation by the extravagance with which he lavished champagne and other luxuries upon those who were so fortunate as to be his guests on his excursions along the coast. He lived at Nahant in the style of a prince, and gave parties which astonished the nabobs of that aristocratic watering-place. He had succeeded in winning the heart of a young heiress, and had given parties in her honor, which spoke of the abundance of his love and—credit. In order to get an introduction into the more select of our fashionables, he last winter gave ae extravagant party at Papanti's, paying $1,000 for $5 boquets, which were presented to every lady as she entered the hall, the name of the lady printed on each. His yachting parties in the Julia, which yacht cost $30,000, were the admiration and envy of all the fast young men of the city. One hundred baskets of champagne were bought on credit for the Summer supply for that boat. His credit was good everywhere, and State street began to look up to him as the coming man.

Young J—— was very exclusive in his company. There was to be a sailing match a short time since, and the Julia was invited, but her snobbish owner would not consent unless he was furnished a list of all the gentlemen in the other yachts. Suddenly there came a collapse, and he went into chancery with debts amounting to $390,000, and not a dollar to pay with. He never had been worth anything, and had been trading and living on a credit from the first. Sometimes he was fortunate in his speculations, but recent fluctuations in gold and linseed oil floored him, and finished what extravaganee began. His yacht which cost more than a thousand dollars each month to supply, has passed into the hands of his brother. His fast horses and his club-room friends are all gone, and only the interfence of influential connection saves him from the reception of legal documents which would require his immediate presence at the Cambridge street jail.—He owed George Baty Blake $26,000; the firm of Lee, Crocker & Company have suspended in consequence of transactions with him; and Naylor & Company and Thayer & Brother are each $10,000 out by his rascalities. A day or two before he failed he borrowed $3,000 of a firm on Devonshire street, and when asked what he had done with it, coolly replied that he knew he was going to fail, and he thought he would pay off some of his small yacht debts.—This was done to give a clear bill of sale of the yacht. Never has a young man in Boston gone up faster than he did, during the past five years, and none have ever come down quicker.—*Boston Gazette.*

HOW WE WEAR OUR SKIRTS.—A young miss was looking at some Balmorals in a dry good store the other day, when one of the excessive ladies' men in attendance said:

"Beautiful piece of goods, mum!"

"Yes," replied the lady, "but too narrow I fear."

"Ah, no," was the response, "*we* only wear three breadths in our skirts now!"

THE thunder of the bombardment of Charleston was heard distinctly at Beaufort, a distance of fifty miles.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Nachitoches, Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, High Toast Scotch Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Scotch.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish
Granulated.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.–1y

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

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It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

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and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottlee of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

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Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

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Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

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The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Mrchines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements

GLOVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 11.

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIest citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in thisgr and but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862.–tf

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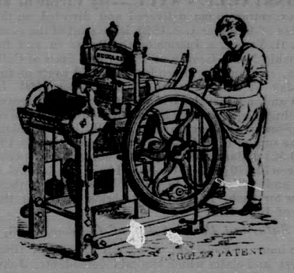

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The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

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OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is foundin the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publicationin the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions receive *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariabaly be made in advance.

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